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nians because the M,N frequencies had never been reported for this ethnic group. Our attempt to test the Druze, a special religious group, unfortunately never resulted in a large enough sample to have any value, but the results are presented for the sake of completeness.

Our blood group results on two tribes of Syrian Bedouin have already been reported (Boyd and Boyd, '38). The other Syrian results are reported here. They include tests on about 131 individuals from Boarij, 306 from Meshghara (both towns in the Lebanon), 339 Armenians living in Beyrouth and nearby Ghazir, and an insignificant sample of Druze from 'Abadiya, not far from 'Aley, on the way up from Beyrouth to Damascus. In addition to determining the blood groups and types, we also recorded in a rough way degrees of hair, eye, and skin pigmentation, looked for hair on the second phalanx of the fingers, and tested for taste reaction to phenyl-thio-carbamide. These results are also presented.

Methods of preparation of the sera we used have been presented previously (Boyd, '39 a). Groupings were carried out by the test-tube method, as recommended by Landsteiner and by Schiff (compare Boyd and Boyd, '37; Boyd, '39 b). In each day's set-up bloods of known type were included, to check the activity of the sera. The anti-B, -M, and -N sera were preserved with acriflavine, and the anti-A with brilliant green, as recommended by Rosenthal (Boyd, '39 a). They were transported in stoppered bottles in a tin box, protected with rubber pads, which was kept on ice as much of the time as possible.

Taste reactions to phenyl-thio-carbamide were tested by means of filter paper impregnated with the substance, as described by Parr, one of the first to call attention to the anthropological significance of taste reactions to this compound.

We framed our questions to the subjects with considerable care, and frequently used blank paper to check the honesty of replies. We found our smattering of Arabic in general sufficient for this work, so that it was not necessary to depend upon interpreters for the patient's reaction to the test substance. The subjects were always asked to compare the taste, if they perceived one, to that of a substance known to them, and if

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they declared they tasted nothing, they were asked to consider if they were tasting plain paper. They were tested one at a time, to avoid suggestion so far as possible, and in places where a high percentage were positive, enough blanks were interspersed among the tests to keep the rumour going about that some persons could taste this peculiar paper, while others could not. We also assured the patients in advance that no stigma, clinical or otherwise, attached to the ability or lack of ability to taste the substance. The work was of course less accurate, being carried out relatively hastily under "field" conditions, than a study made in the laboratory would have been. But we do not think that there are enough errors in our data to affect the percentages significantly.

Since our record of hair and eye color was incidental to the blood grouping work, and usually had to be done hurriedly, we adopted the simple plan of classifying by inspection all hair and eyes into four equal grades according to depth of pigmentation, ranging from the lightest "Nordics" to the darkest Africans. We planned to include in the first grade of hair blonds, ranging from albinos to Scandinavian blonds, in the second blonds and very light browns, in the third browns of different shades, in the fourth dark browns and blacks. In the case of eyes, grade 1 included the blues, 2 the dark blues and grays, 3 the "hazels" and browns, and 4 the dark browns and blacks. Of course such a classification is very crude, and we may unconsciously have varied our standards somewhat in different localities, but not enough, we feel, greatly to affect the results.

Degrees of skin pigmentation were similarly estimated: 1 signifies "white" skin and so on, up to 4 which includes the "blacks".

The presence or absence of hair on the second phalanx of the fingers, inherited, according to Danforth, as a dominant, was also observed rather hastily, to test if there were differences in frequency in different ethnic groups. The presence of even a single hair was taken as positive. Our results are probably only approximate (compare Boyd and Boyd, '37).

The results are presented in table 1.

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8: Fei and Klat
125, 128

/For an account of the gathering of information on items affecting the balance of payments in Lebanon, copies of questionnaires used, etc. and an explanation of statistical methods used to derive balance of payment items, see category 116, entire source./